(ख) से (घ) विस्तृत ड्रिलिंग से उपलब्ध भू-गर्भीय आंकड़ों के आधार पर 91 कोयला खनन परियोजनाएं तथा योजनाएं पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० द्वारा निष्पादित की गई है । जैसाकि केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० द्वारा निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, इन परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं की कुल क्षमता 88.65 मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष की है और इनकी अनुमानित लागत योजनाओं को निष्पादित किए जाने के समय चल रही कीमतों के स्तर पर लगभग 5760 करोड़ रुपए होने का हिसाब लगाया गया है ।

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर जिले के सेन्दुरगढ़ कोयला क्षेत्र में बिजाडांड के आसपास विस्तृत अन्वेषण किया गया है । इस क्षेत्र में नई खानों को खोला जाना, अन्य बातों के अलावा, निम्नलिखित मुद्दों पर निर्भर करता है—जैसे तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहायता, भूमि की उपलब्धता, वन तथा पर्यावरणीय अनुमोदन और वित्तीय संसाधन ।

Plan Allocation for Orissa

*178. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to enhance the allocation of funds to Orissa for implementing different poverty alleviation schemes;

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) the additional funds proposed to be allocated under various schemes during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) to (d) The major rural poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in Orissa are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); and (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The IRDP provides self empolyment and the JRY and the EAS provide supplementary wage employment to the rural poor.

The central allocations for the poverty alleviation programmes are finalised each year. Under the IRDP and the JRY funds are allocated to the States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in the State to the total rural poor in the country. Hence the States which have a higher incidence of rural poverty receive proportionately larger allocations. 20 per cent of funds under the JRY are provided to 120 backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and underemployment : Of these 9 districts are in Orissa. For the EAS, which is a need based programme (launched on 2-10-93), no specific Statewise allocations are made. Initially some funds were released to the States for selected blocks, and subsequent instalments are released on receipt of proposals from the districts after they have spent 50% of the available funds. The scheme is being implemented in 1776 blocks of the country of which 143 blocks are in Orissa. The funds allocated towards these poverty alleviation schemes during the first three years of the Eigth Plan period are given in the table.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme		1992-93	1993-94 (prov.)	1994-95 (prov.)
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
IRDP		3198.00	6826.00	6769.00
JRY	1st Stream	16036.90	19972.66	21984.43
	2nd Stream	—	7143.75	7143.75
EAS		—	5335 00*	7150 00*

*EAS. Funds Released: as no Statewise allocations are made under EAS.

For the remaining two years of the Eighth Plan the Statewise allocations, including that for Orissa will depend on the total budgetary support provided by the Central Government and the matching share to be provided by State Governments for the various poverty alleviation schemes. This shall be finalized at the commencement of each financial year.

Claims of Gujarat Government for Higher Rate of Royalty

*179. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lignite was clubbed with F & G grade of coal during

1990-91 as far as royalty rates are concerned;

(b) if so, why it was separated from F & G grade of coal while revising the rate of royalty on coal under Government of India Notification dated 12th October, 1994;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat has represented to the Central Government for its claim of higher rates of royalty;

(d) what action is taken by Government following the request of the State Government; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the fact that the State Government is suffering revenue loss due to the inaction on the part of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Royalty on lignite was fixed for the first time in July, 1990 at Rs. 2.50 per tonne. Lignite has been categorised as Grade 'V' coal alongwith 'F' & 'G' Grade non-coking coal.

Rates of royalty on coal were earlier revised in August, 1991. The rate of royalty on lignite was not revised at that time as its revision was not due. The rate of royalty on lignite continues to be at Rs. 2.50 per tonne though the rates of royalty on coal have been further revised recently.

In the recent past a proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for revision of royalty rates on lignite and also for allowing higher royalty on lignite produced in Gujarat.

(d) to (e) Any upward revision of royalty rate on lignite will lead to availability of higher revenues to the concerned State Governments. The views of the Government of Gujarat will be considered at the time of deciding revisions of royalty rates on lignite.

Cases against Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry

*180. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CBI has been directed/approached to institute cases against illegal gratification in grant of licences to Best Fabrics by Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry :

(b) whether any duty exemption was granted to that firm;

(c) whether polyester suitings worth rupees four crores were imported by the firm through Madras and Cochin ports in connivance with the concerned officials;

(d) whether any concerned officials were charged or not; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. CBI, however, has requested the Dte. of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) for certain records relating to the case against M/s. Best Fabrics, Madras, to whom advance licences were issued by the Controller of Imports & Exports, then working in the Office of Jt. DGFT, Madras, who is presently working in the Office of Dy. DGFT, Pondicherry. The records have been transmitted to CBI by the DRI.

(b) The advance licences were issued under duty exemption scheme and the same qualified for duty exemption with prescribed export obligation.

(c) Investigations conducted by DRI have revealed that M/s. Best Fabrics and its associates had fradulently imported various goods including polyster suitings through the port of Cochin & Madras, involving duty evasion of over Rs. 4 crores.

(d) and (e) The concerned officials of DGFT have been issued show-Cause Notices for issuing an Advance Licence with erroneous description. Involvement of Costoms officials has also been reported

False Claims on Products of Mass Consumption

1688. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that new products of mass consumption are being introduced daily in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that false claims are being made about these new products;

(c) whether Government have evolved any machinery to check such false claims being made before these products are introduced in the market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has no mechanism to check the false claims before or after a new product is introduced in the market. However, false claims constitute an offence under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices